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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

TANZANIA

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 10 received the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi delegation, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by R.M.Kawawa, Member of the C.C.M. Central Committee, Chairman of the C.C.M. Standing Committee on Party Affairs and Minister of Defence and National Service.

Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned Li Hwa Son and Hong Il Chon were on hand.

Also present was J.M. Lusinde, Tanzanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation courteously conveyed to the President a gift from the Central Committee of the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

JAPAN

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 21 received Yasue Ryosuke, editor-in-chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai."

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Kim U Jong.

President Kim Il Sung conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and answered a number of questions put by him.

President Kim Il Sung received the editor-in-chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai" and posed for a photograph. (KCNA Radiophoto)

HONDURAS

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 22 received Jorge Arturo Reina, Rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, and his party.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned Hwang Jang Yop, Chi Chang Ik and Han Ik Su.

President Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

391st MAC Meet:

DPRK Side Brands "Tunnel" Case "Anti-Communist" Propaganda

PANMUNJOM, October 27 (KCNA)—Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, at the 391st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held here today lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against its construction of large-scale fortified positions in the whole southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone, introduction there of heavy and automatic weapons and ceaseless military provocations there against our side in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement and its subsequent agreement.

According to the statement of the senior member of our side at the meeting, in the period from July 1 to September 30, the south Korean puppet army brought a total of over 1,000 military personnel and over 80 trucks carrying materials to a point of the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone in the western sector of the front, with which they constructed such combat facilities as pillboxes, shelters, trenches, communication trenches and permanent concrete structures at various places.

From September 21 to October 20, the south Korean puppet army committed provocations over 30 times including the firing of automatic weapons at our side in the whole southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone.

The south Korean puppet army introduced there various guns, heavy weapons and automatic weapons, held military exercises simulating an attack upon our side with the mobilization of lots of combatants armed with heavy and automatic weapons and committed espionage and hostile acts against our side with the mobilization of military aircraft. The number of such provocations exceeded 1,800 in the period from September 21 to October 20.

The enemy also committed provocations and violations in the headquarters area of the MAC and the Joint Security Area, the number of which reaching over 170 during the same period.

Our senior member stated that all the criminal acts committed by the south Korean puppet army in the DMZ have turned its southern portion into a fortified combat position and stepping-stone for the provocation of a new war, where fortifications, heavy and automatic weapons and combatants are concentrated, and strained the situation to the extreme in the DMZ. He strongly demanded the enemy side take practical measures to put an end to such violations.

But the enemy side groundlessly carped on us, bringing forward the rigged-up "tunnel" case in an attempt to cover up its crimes.

The senior member of our side declared that the socalled "tunnel" clamoured about by the enemy had nothing to do with our side and if there were such a thing, it would have been one trumped up by the south Korean puppet clique to invent a pretext for their anti-"communist" propaganda slandering us. He fully laid bare the enemy's unfounded assertion.

Raps Massive Introduction of Aggression Forces into S. Korea

PANMUNJOM, October 27 (KCNA)—Our side cannot but direct serious attention to the fact that the enemy side is reinforcing its armed forces in south Korea discarding even its own "pledges" at a time when our people and fair public opinion of the world unanimously demand the earliest withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, stated this at the 391st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission now going on at Panmunjom.

He strongly protested to the enemy side against its introduction of large numbers of aggression troops and arms into south Korea behind the curtain of the socalled "troop withdrawal" in wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

According to his statement at the meeting, the enemy side illegally introduced into south Korea the highly efficient large spy planes "E-3A" on September 12, deploying them at Osan Air Base.

Prior to this, the enemy brought 8 "F-15 Eagles" to Osan Air Base and "F-5E" fighters to Taegu Air Base in south Korea from the U.S. mainland.

In July, they brought many tanks, automatic weapons, communication equipment and other military equipment into south Korea.

The statistics given by the U.S. Department of Defense on October 18 last disclosed that the south Korean puppet clique introduced from the United States 1,046 million dollars worth of highly sophisticated weapons and military equipment including air-to-ground missiles, TOW guided missiles, Phantom fighters, highly efficient helicopters, radar equipment and others last year and in fiscal 1978.

In addition, the enemy organized a new tactical fighter squadron and is planning to illegally introduce from the U.S. mainland 12 "F-4D" Phantom fighter bombers along with hundreds of U.S. air force personnel to be deployed in south Korea at the beginning of November, while scheming to introduce various new-type weapons and combat equipment such as 14 "F-5E" fighters and "F-15 Eagles."

Major General Han Ju Gyong condemned the enemy side for continuously reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea behind the curtain of "troop withdrawal" in violation of the armistice agreement, pointing out that this is not only an overt act of aggression disturbing peace in Korea but also an unpardonable challenge to our people and to the peace-loving peoples the world over. He demanded in strong terms that the enemy cease the reinforcement and immediately take out of south Korea all the illegally-introduced lethal weapons and military equipment.

2nd Session of 11th Chongryun CC Held

Greater Stress Laid on Promotion of Reunification

The 2nd Session of the 11th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was held on Oct. 23 and 24 in Tokyo.

The session focussed on; summing up the successes and experiences in the Chongryun activities during one year since the 1st Session of the 11th CC and commemorating the DPRK's 30th birthday; and discussing and deciding on the measures to be taken to strengthen organizations and attaining new progress and success in its activities, holding high the report of President Kim Il Sung delivered at the central celebration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK.

The session was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su, Vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Pak Jae Ro, Nam Si U, Yun Sang Chul, Sin Sang Dae, and members of the Central Committee and the Auditing Committee.

At the session Chairman Han Duk Su made a report titled "Let's Vigorously Wage the Activities to Strengthen Chongryun Organizations and Accelerate the Reunification of the Fatherland, Holding High the Historical Report Made by President Kim Il Sung, Great Leader, at the Central Celebration of the 30th Birthday of the DPRK."

Many participants made speeches, basing themselves on Chairman Han's report.

Referring to the successes attained during the past period, they unanimously expressed their determination to bring new progress in their activities for accelerating the reunification of Korea.

The Central Committee adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung.

In the beginning of the report, Chairman Han Duk Su made a description of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in the homeland and the warm solicitude of President Kim Il Sung to the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by him.

In the first part the chairman detailed the success attained in the activities for celebrating the 30th birthday of the homeland with high patriotic enthusiasm. The efforts of the Korean nationals here were their answer to the sacred struggles of the people in the homeland, holding high the New Year message of the President, he added.

Chairman Han Duk Su said in the second part of the report that Chongryun workers and Korean compatriots in Japan are duty-bound to make contribution to consolidating the organization rooted among the compatriots and promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying that with the country divided, the reunification effort is faced with serious obstacles because of the interference by the U.S. and due to the traitorous acts of the puppet clique the chairman continued:

The U.S. is making desperate efforts to fix the division and to realize "two Koreas" by supporting the Pak junta with money and weapons in order to attain their aggressive designs on Korea.

Under the aegis of the U.S. and Japan, he said, the Pak junta overtly made the plot to divide one nation into two and create two states of one country their professed policy. They are pursuing this policy with great energy, clamouring about "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition." He continued:

Referring to the rational and active measures for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea reclarified by the President in the report, he said:

The President set forth a policy designed to hold north-south dialogue, realize cooperation; to attain great national unity; to democratize the south Korean society and to end the interference by foreign forces including the U.S. This is the most correct policy to force the foreign forces withdraw from south Korea, mobilize all the patriotic forces in the north and the south and open the door of reunification independently, depending on their own strength.

He expressed a full support for the reunification policy set forth by the President that reflects the will and interests of the Korean nation and the unanimous desire of the peace-loving people the world over.

Recalling that the south Korean authorities broke off the north-south talks to pursue a road of confrontation and division, in spite of the sincere efforts of the DPRK, he said:

The north-south dialogue, if it is to actually contribute to the solution of the reunification, should not be used for the knavish political aim and the anti-communist policy should be changed into a policy of alliance with communism.

The chairman stressed the need to arouse public criticism of the Pak junta for using the dialogue as a means for "two Koreas" machinations.

Referring to the great national unity made clear in the report by the President, the chairman said:

Proceeding from the idea of great national unity we restate the readiness of the DPRK to fully open its society and realize many-sided collaboration with political parties, social bodies of south Korea, south Korean people and all the overseas nationals. Then, we should encourage them to support this policy and invite them to actively join us in the search for unity and cooperation.

The chairman stressed the necessity of strengthening national unity with the Mindan ("ROK" residents association in Japan) compatriots.

Touching upon the recent anti-Pak movements by the south Korean students, democratic persons and people, the chairman observed:

Chongryun workers and compatriots should fully support the south Korean people's struggles for Pak's ouster, abolition of all the evil laws including the "yusin constitution" and freedom of the press, and activities of political parties and social bodies.

He also said that active efforts should be done to demand the prompt release of detained patriots and democrats.

As for the international public demand for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, he said, reunification committees have been formed in 65 countries and are currently waging positive activities. Various kinds of international meetings were held in every region and every continent.

The 2nd World Conference for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea is slated for late November in Tokyo, drawing a particular attention of the world people, he said, and continued:

We should stage valiant activities, demanding the GI pullout from south Korea according to the UN resolution and the "pledge" of the U.S.

We should create public pressures on Washington to negotiate with Pyongyang for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

The chairman noted the increase in the number of the ranks of supporters and sympathizers with our activities among the Japanese people.

Especially, he declared, much efforts should be launched to make the Korean problem correctly understood among the personages in the political and social circles and working people here.

He stressed the need to strengthen solidarity with the people the world over including the newly developing countries, international bodies and people of all walks of life, and added:

Chairman Han detailed the tasks to strengthen the Chongryun organizations and defend the democratic national rights.

"N-S Co-Existence" Will Lead to Frozen Division

A commentary of Rodong Sinmun Oct. 22 denounced the balderdash of the south Korean puppet foreign minister at the "foreign affairs committee of the national assembly" Oct. 18 that the reunification of the country "will take a long time" and the "co-existence" of the north and the south will continue.

The author of the commentary says:

Our people have been suffering from the division of the country for more than 30 years. Yet, as if it were not enough, he talked about the "co-existence" of the north and the south, not about reunification. In this he revealed the puppets' intention not to reunify the country, but to hand down a divided territory to the generation to come.

"Co-existence" is a question that can be raised between countries of differing systems. It cannot be argued for within a homogeneous nation living in one territory.

What is it, if not a ruse to create "two Koreas" by freezing division, to openly call for "co-existence" even in the "national assembly" which is supposed to discuss "policies"?

Pointing to the shameless claim of the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique that the "co-existence" of the north and the south is a guarantee for "peace," the claim intended to justify their foul splittist scheme, the commentary says:

The threat to peace in Korea does not come from the absence of "co-existence" but from the artificial division of one nation by foreign aggressors and their lackeys.

The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique, who are prolonging their days by clinging to outside forces, incite north-south confrontation by kicking up an anti-communist row, while increasing tension with their frantic war clamour, and laying one grave obstacle after another on the way of the country's reunification, in an attempt to gratify their desire for long-term office at any cost.

The war clamour of the Pak Jung Hi clique has reached a most reckless stage today under the cloak of "compensatory measures" stepped up by the U.S. imperialists behind the screen of "troop pullout."

With no balderdash can the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique conceal their true colours as splittists and war-thirsty elements. They should stop the rash acts and step down from "power" as all the south Korean people demand.

Rodong Sinmun Hits Brown's Seoul Junket

PYONGYANG, Oct. 27 (KCNA)—It is evident that Brown's south Korean junket is aimed at supplementing and perfecting the U.S. imperialists' plan to start a new war in Korea and further hastening war preparations.

So says Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today, commenting on U.S. Defence Secretary Brown's scheduled tour of south Korea.

The propaganda machines of the United States and south Korea advertise that Brown will visit south Korea to attend socalled functions to be held on the additional deployment of "F-4D" Phantom fighter-bombers of U.S. air force in south Korea and the setting up of the "joint south Korea-U.S. command" early in November. But this is not his real aim, the signed commentary notes, and says:

The chief aim of his south Korean tour is to examine for himself on the spot the general war preparations based on the operation plan of U.S. imperialism and actively push ahead with the plan of war against Korea.

Brown's south Korean tour is a dangerous junket adding to factors of war on the Korean Peninsula where tension is kept alive.

The commentary notes that the U.S. imperialists who take south Korea as the key strongpoint for their world strategy are speeding up war preparations, keeping large U.S forces there.

The "joint south Korea-U.S. command" the United States is going to set up in south Korea with attendance of Brown will play the role of local command to direct in a uniform way military operations of the U.S. forces and the puppet army in case of an "emergency" and translate the "short-term hard strike strategic plan" into practice.

Through his tour of south Korea Brown intends to give a shot in the arm of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which stands in isolation within and without, faced with the strong opposition and rejection of the south Korean people and denunciation of the world people and to drive it further along the criminal road of executing the U.S. imperialists' war policy.

Saying that Brown's south Korean junket is a grave challenge to the Korean people and the world people who want to see peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the commentary emphasizes:

If the U.S. imperialists try to attain their aim by means of war in Korea, it will bring them a shameful defeat.

KOREA FOCUS

Self-Contradictory Allegations on "Tunnel Discovery"

Germany's Hitler once remarked, "A lie, if repeated several hundred times, could be trusted by the public as a truth." How many times should the south Koreans and the Americans in south Korea repeat the same lies in order to become contented?

The American command in south Korea announced on October 27 that a new northern tunnel has been found under its sector in the DMZ. The announcement claimed that the tunnel is located in the western sector of the DMZ 4 km south of Panmunjom and 2 km southwest of Camp Kittyhawk, a U.S. post. The tunnel, dug at a place 1,200 metres inside the northern side was detected when it reached 435 m south of the MDL, the announcement said. The tunnel is 2 m high and 2 m wide, spacious enough for heavily-armed infantrymen to move 3-4 men abreast and pass big-calibre artillery pieces, south Korean officers told the press conference.

Discovery of lst, 2nd Tunnels

The latest discovery is the third. The first discovery was made in November 11, 1974. According to the south Koreans and the Americans, the first discovery came when a patrol unit was on its beat within the southern sector of the DMZ. The patrol unit noted a steam going up from a shrubbery. Its members dug there and came upon an entry of a tunnel 46 cm below ground. The first tunnel is alleged to be 1.2 m high and 1 m wide, built with concrete slabs, extending 1 km from northwest to southeast. The Pak Jung Hi junta claimed in a public statement that the tunnel had been built for the aggressive purpose of infiltrating a one-regiment strong unit at a time across the MDL into the south.

The second discovery was made by the American troops on March 19, 1975. The second tunnel is located 13 km northeast of Cholwon in the central front sector of the DMZ. The second tunnel, the Americans alleged, was found 50 m below ground as a result of bore-hole drilling operations at several places since March 1.

Suffice to say that all these tunnels are never secret military tunnels dug by the north. The DPRK side rejected the allegations as groundless but as simply anti-communist propaganda when a Military Armistice Commission meeting was held on October 27.

In the July 15, 1975 meeting with Japanese Rep. Utsunomiya Tokuma, then member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, President Kim Il Sung stated: "The Pak regime is striving to prevent the peaceful reunification of Korea by sharpening the tension on the Korean Peninsula as it has framed up the Kim Dae Jung incident, the assassination of Mrs Pak and the tunnel cases. How can troops pass through a tunnel? What soldier does believe such allegation? Is it possible to send troops through a tunnel? What shall we do to cope with such intrigues?"

As President Kim Il Sung put it, it was impossible for the north to cope with the stories of tunnels as produced in the southern sector in such a way as to meet the purpose of the south Koreans.

Let us discuss the self-contradictory accounts of the tunnels as given by the southern side. In the first place, public accounts of the tunnels differ each time and between the south Koreans and the Americans. For example, the first tunnel, the Americans announced, "runs from northwest to southeast," whereas the south Koeans made public a map, showing, the tunnel extending from northeast to southwest. (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, 11/21/74 and *Bukhan* 1/78) The apparent contradiction suggests that the change in the location of the tunnel was deliberately made. Among the things left behind by the north in the tunnels, the Americans listed 220-volt distribution wires, 60-light watt bulbs, north Korean-made mines, wrist watches, rice bowls and others. The south Koreans displayed a photo showing four shovels, hammers, canteens and mess-tins.

The canteens and mess-tins are of the same type as were produced in pre-WWII Japan. The wooden handles of four shovels are rotten, while the cloth straps of canteens are not rotten. The Americans refused to produce what they termed the things left by the north. No explanation is available or the evidence of the "220-volt distribution wires." The "60-light watt bulbs" have never been displayed to the public. A plate reading "September 10, 1974" was seen hanging from the wall where the green mold was removed, the south Koreans said. They alleged that the mines bore the slogans, "wipe out the American aggressors!" but they never produced material evidence. If their allegations are real, why do they refuse to produce physical evidence?

It is necessary to take with a grain of salt the story of an tunnel explosion which allegedly killed or injured south Koreans and Americans. On the evening of November 20, 1974, the American army announced that an explosion in the tunnel left Lt. Col. Kim Hak Chol killed, two American officers and one private seriously injured and two GI's and one south Korean soldier slightly injured, with one American officer missing. In a contradictory statement, the south Korean authorities announced that "one American lieutenant colonel was killed in a mine explosion, but his bereft wife looked for his remains, in vain. A single piece of flesh or bone was found nowhere." The Americans and the south Koreans gave totally different accounts of the explosion in the tunnel. The name of the south Korean officer killed in the blast was made available, but the name of the American officer was withheld. Why?

No explanation has ever been made of the northern end of the tunnel allegedly built by the north. In the case of the first tunnel, the Americans told the November 26, 1974 Korean Military Armistice Commission that the tunnel would soon be blasted. Afterwards, a mock-up of the first tunnel has been on display just near the southern side of the DMZ, as the first tunnel has been placed out of bounds to the ordinary visitors. Different accounts of the northern end

(Continued on page 4)

30 Years of DPRK

Country of Learning

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea became 30 years old on September 9 this year.

Her remarkable achievements are featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the tenth article.

In the DPRK everybody has both the right and obligation to study, regardless of sex, social origin, property status and religious belief.

Access to education at schools of all levels, from the primary school up to the institutes of higher learning is ensured by the system of free, universal education. In 1956, the universal compulsory 4-year primary education was introduced for the first time in the country, with an entire enrollment reaching 2,080,000. And then in 1958, the universal compulsory 7-year secondary education came into force. In 1967, the universal compulsory 9-year technical education was adopted, with the number of students jumping to 2,690,000. From 1975 the universal compulsory 11-year education is fully in force, consisting of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and the compulsory one-year pre-school education.

Students of the Paehwa Senior Middle School, Anbyon county, Kangwon Prov. are deepening their knowledge in a chemical experiment room.

Today 8.6 million children and youth, more than a half of the population, are receiving education at the expense of the state and society.

Before liberation, not a single college or a university could be found in the northern half of Korea and there were only one or two middle schools in a province. However, now it has nearly 10,000 schools of all levels including 158 higher educational institutions, over 600 higher special schools and more than 4,000 senior middle schools, and a cadre-training centre has been built in each province. And the nation has upwards of 200,000 teachers well prepared, politically and ideologically, scientifically and technically.

The state spends more than 10,000 *won* for the education of each child from nursery to university.

There were only 870 nurseries and kindergartens capable of rearing and educating a total of 50,591 in 1958, but as of October 1976 there were more than 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens which accommodated 3,500,000 children. In 1975, the number of technicians and specialists reached 800,000 and the country came to have one million intellectuals.

In particular, the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children was enacted in 1976 to consolidate by law the nurturing and upbringing of children.

Schools are now to be seen not only in towns and villages but in remote mountain hamlets and fishing villages and even in distant islands.

In Chamae-do Island, an hour long by a high-speed boat from the Port of Nampo, four neat houses nestle around the beacon tower: three are dwelling houses for the lighthousemen and one is the Chamae Islet Branch School of the Namsan Primary School in Nampo.

Four children study at the school. Everything needed for a primary school is found there: a magic lantern and other teaching tools and experiment apparatuses, furnishings, iron bars, parallel bars, tennis tables, etc.

Students are enjoying their school lives at Kim Il Sung University.

They often make a trip to the mainland to go round cities and industrial establishments and camp at scenic spots.

The children who have finished the primary school course on the islet are sent to the mainland to be enrolled in the senior middle school or other schools.

In the recent annual nation-wide examinations at the primary schools, 92.2 per cent of the examinees obtained good and excellent marks. All the children of a total of 4,355 classrooms and 23 schools became honour children.

In the annual examinations the results of children showed an average rise of 1.1 mark above those in the terminal examinations and the number of honour children, honour pupil classrooms and schools increased.

Some children who lagged behind others in study are given individual guidance.

The working people's senior middle schools, factory higher specialised schools and factory colleges as well as correspondence and evening course educational networks are found everywhere in the country to enable workers, farmers and other working people to study without divorcing themselves from work.

For example, the Ryongho workteam, the Ryongyon County Combined Farm in South Hwanghae Province has 20 college and university graduates and over 230 correspondence course students. All members of the youth workteam of the turbine shop of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant are college students. In the Kangson Steel Complex there is a workteam of college students.

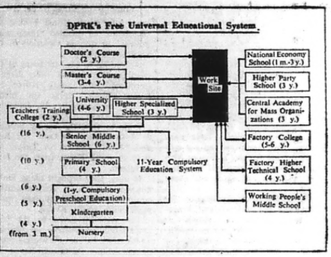
A number of worker-students study radio engineering at the higher special radio engineering school attached to the Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory.

The well-staffed school provides sufficient conditions for the workers to study radio engineering.

The electronics experimental room, the physical experimental room and the automation and basic electric experimental room are equipped with various experimental apparatus and teaching material.

Today one million intellectuals are proudly advancing on all fronts of socialist construction in Korea and all of the working people are dependably guarding their posts, having reached the cultural and technical standards of middle school graduate or above.

The DPRK where ignorance and benightedness once prevailed has now become a "country of learning" and "model country of education" and it is realizing the intellectualization of the whole society for the first time in history.


DPRK's Free Universal Educational System
Doctor's Course (2 y.)
Master's Course (3-4 y.)
University (4-6 y.)
Higher Specialized School (3 y.)
Teachers Training College (2 y.)
(16 y.)
Senior Middle School (6 y.)
(10 y.)
Primary School (4 y.)
(6 y.)
(1-y. Compulsory Preschool Education)
(5 y.)
Kindergarten
(4 y.)
(from 3 m.)
Nursery
11-Year Compulsory Education System
Work Site
National Economy School (1 m.-3 y.)
Higher Party School (3 y.)
Central Academy for Mass Organizations (3 y.)
Factory College (5-6 y.)
Factory Higher Technical School (4 y.)
Working People's Middle School

Building Materials Industry

Large-scale capital construction projects are going on vigorously in various parts of the DPRK. They involve the construction of rolling mills, a smeltery, a magnesia factory, power stations, a heavy machine plant, chemical plants, railways, ports, highways, dwelling houses, schools and hospitals. The construction of new irrigation setups and the reclamation of tidal land are also progressing apace.

The scale of capital construction is markedly growing year after year, radically changing the looks of the country.

Large cement factories have been built and many medium and small cement factories have made their appearance in different parts of the DPRK.

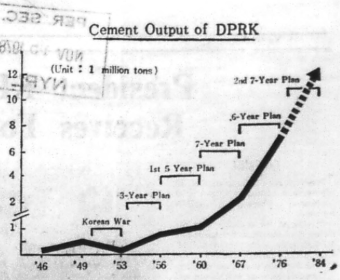
The modernly equipped Sunchon Cement Factory (S. Pyongan Prov.) treats 100,000 to over 200,000 tons of limestone at a time and it has an annual production capacity of 3 million tons.

Industrial T.V. and telemechanics have been introduced in many factories and an advanced calcining method is being widely applied.

Korean cement industry produced over 537,000 tons in 1949, the year following the founding of the DPRK. Today its annual production stands at above 8 million tons.

The per capita output of cement is 519 kg and is one of the ten highest figures of the world: West Germany is 540 kg; the United States, 291 kg; England, 300 kg; and Japan, 590 kg.

Besides cement factories, Korea has large and modern block factories, plate glass, refractory materials, resinous building materials, metal building materials, chemical building materials, building tiles, plywood, sanitary ware, granite, marble, serpentine ophite and other high-quality stone building materials factories.

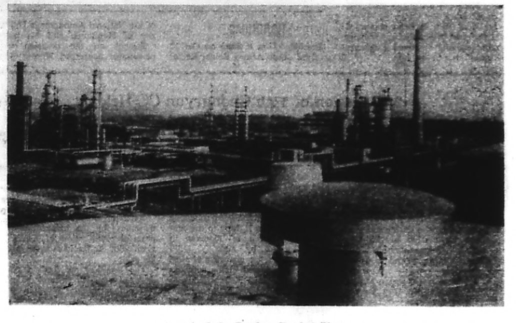


The DPRK's well-developed modern building materials industry not only meets the rapidly growing domestic demand but exports great quantities of cement, building tiles, refractory materials, stone and other building materials to many countries.

According to the rapid development of the building materials industry, during this year, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the 1,120 metre long belt conveyor was built between the Haeju Cement Factory and the Haeju Port and the first stage project of the large-scale long distance belt conveyor line at the Komdok Mine was completed. The longest bridge in Korea "Chongchon Bridge" was built on the River Chongchon (N. Pyongan Prov.) on August 17 and the International Friendship Exhibition opened on August 26 in Pyongyang, the Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway was built and opened to traffic on September 2, the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro was completed and opened on September 3, the first-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant (S. Pyongan Prov.) recently completed and production started.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period, the annual cement output will reach 12-13 million tons and a rapid increase will be made in the output of such building materials as plate glass, vinyl chloride, high-quality stone, chemical and metal building materials and magnesia clinker.

These materials will be used to build attractive modern houses for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year and other monumental edifices will be built.



A part of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant

Good Accounts In Int'l Games

Korean sportsmen gave a good account of themselves in a series of international games this year.

Korean boys carried away two gold, one silver and three bronze medals at the International Boxing Matches held in Berlin from Oct. 4 to 8.

At the International Weightlifting Contests held in Moscow in March, Korean weightlifter Han Gyong Si set up a world record in snatch by lifting 109.5 kg in the 52-kg category.

At the Wales International Open Table Tennis Championships held in Britain in February the Korean women team won first prize in the team event and at the International Table Tennis Games held in Romania Korean girl player Pak Yong Ok placed first in an individual event.

Kim Kwang Jin, a gymnastic player won a gold medal at the International Gymnastics Contests held in Moscow. He gained 19.2, the highest mark in ring and came first.

Li Ho Jun carried away gold medal with 392 points in the air rifle event at the 13th Friendship Army Shooting Championships held in Lvov, the Soviet Union, in September and the marathoners of Korea Ko Chun Son and Choe Chang Sop came first and second at the International Marathon Race in Kosice, Czechoslovakia.

In wireless competitions the Koreans scored good results. In the radio multiple events among socialist countries held in Hungary in August the Korean team members came first, second and third in the women's group and second and third in the juvenile group. Thus Korean boys and girls were placed first in the total points in each group.

They carried off 22 out of the total 42 medals.

Untold Story on Korean Culture (1)

Ancient Korea Known As Country of Iron

The Korean for iron is *chol*. The original Chinese character for *chol* means reddish black.

In ancient days, the word for iron was *i*. In olden ages, the Chinese people called neighboring peoples *tung-i* (the eastern barbarians). Thus the Chinese character for , suggests that iron was brought to China by the eastern barbarians—the metal which was produced and used in Korea.

At the beginning of this year, the Exhibition of the Ancient Civilization of the People's Republic of China was held in Tokyo, Japan. The gigantic bronze civilization thousands of years ago was really splendid. China can be called a country with most advanced bronze civilization in written history.

In Korea too, bronze was used 4,000 years ago. After that, iron was developed very much in Korea. Korea abounds in iron ores and has become an industrial state with the annual iron production of several million tons. Even at present, the country has no need to import iron ores. If we say China is a country of bronze civilization, Korea can be called a country of iron civilization.

Korea has been producing iron for two thousand and several hundred years.

According to a recent survey in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in unearthing the No. 37 historic spots located at Chonpaek-ri, Pyongyang City the experts discovered a dagger and sword made of malleable cast iron, and at the historic spots in Sejuk-ri, Nyongbyon county, North Pyongan Province, they found an ironware made of carbon steel (0.7 per cent of carbon) dated 3rd century B.C. Steel is a developed form of wrought iron.

Korea entered the initial Iron Age in around 5th and 4th centuries B.C. and entered the full-scale Iron Age between the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 3rd century B.C.

The passage on Pyonjin of *The Chronicles of the Three States of Ancient China* says as follows: "The country (Korea) produces iron and Chu-Han, Hui, Japan all buy this." During the period of Wei, Pyonjin were selling iron to China and Japan. At that time, iron was produced in the whole area of Korea including Koguryo, Pyon han and Chinhan.

About 1st century B.C., iron came from Korea to Japan. The reason why we can say iron came from Korea to Japan is that the iron was wrought iron. The iron produced in China at that time was foundry iron. In China foundry iron was produced as by-product of bronze processing. This is a peculiar case in iron history.

In Japan little articles made of foundry iron were founded among the wares until the 6th century. This iron history in Asia is very clear. However, still today some Japanese scholars who hold that Japan is a country of the emperor, insist that ancient Korean history is strange.

They argue that the iron production came prior to the bronze production in Korea. This argument can be easily handled. At the time when iron was popular in Korea, Chinese brought decorations and bronze wares with iron wares.

Japanese scholars could not imagine and didn't want to imagine there existed in Korea such a developed civilization. This is why they became absorbed in proving the sentence on *Chiljido* or the seven-dagger sword (which is said to have been given by the King of Paekche to the King of Japan in 369 A.D.) to be meaning that it was "dedicated."

News in Brief

Sep. 23

* A delegation of the Mining Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea headed by Chong Yong Bin left Pyongyang by train for the Soviet Union to attend the 43rd meeting of the International Organization Committee of the World Mining Congress.

* A delegation of journalists of "Rodong Sinmun" left Korea by train for Romania.

Sep. 25

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1979 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia.

Sep. 26

* Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen met Kim Chol Song, Ambassador of the DPRK to Denmark.

The Prime Minister said that he and the Danish government would always stand on the side of the Korean people and hoped for the reunification of Korea in accordance with the policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Song Rok left Korea by plane for a visit to Albania.

* A delegation of Kim Il Sung University headed by Chi Chang Ik left Korea by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

* A Thai royal government trade mission headed by Prok Amranand, Deputy Minister of Commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK.

* D.L. Umali, Regional Representative for Asia and the Far East of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and his party arrived in Pyongyang.

Sep. 27

* A party workers delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Franz Hentschel, Deputy Director of the Cultural Department of the Central Committee of the SED, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Myong Bin left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by Kim Gi Nam also left Korea by train for a visit to China.

* A friendship soccer game between the locomotive team of the DPRK and the Kuwaiti youth team was held at the East Pyongyang Stadium.

The game which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere ended 1:0 in favour of the host team.

The game was watched by His Highness Fahad Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, younger brother of the Amir of the State of Kuwait.

Sep. 28

* A delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Harry Tisch, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Chung Il left Pyongyang by plane to attend a foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned nations to be held in New York.

Sep. 29

* A friendship soccer game between the Pyongyang team and the Kuwaiti youth team was held at the Moranbong Stadium.

His Highness Fahad Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, youger brother of the Amir of the State of Kuwait saw the game.

The game which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere drew 2:2.

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1979 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Tirana.

Oct. 1

* Li Mong Ho, Chief of the Trade Mission of the DPRK in France, called on Leopold Sedar Senghor, Senegalese President on visit to that country.

The President expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Oct. 2

* Friendship archery contests between the Pyongyang men's and women's teams and the Thai men's and women's teams were held.

The Korean teams won in the team event.

Oct. 3

* A party workers' delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Lungu Petre, Secretary of the Hunedoara County Committee of the RCP, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK.

Oct. 5

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Choe Sang Muk as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Democratic Kampuchea.

* A Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi (revolutionary party) delegation headed by R.M. Kawawa, Member of the C.C.M. Central Committee, Chairman of the C.C.M. Standing Committee on Party Affairs and Minister of Defence and National Service, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 6

* Li Jong Hwan, Ambassador of the DPRK to Bulgaria, paid a farewell call on Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The First Secretary declared: The Bulgarian Communist Party and Government will as always stand firm on the side of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the DPRK and Korean people, and continue to actively support the courageous struggle of the fraternal Korean people for socialist construction and the independent reunification of the country.

Oct. 9

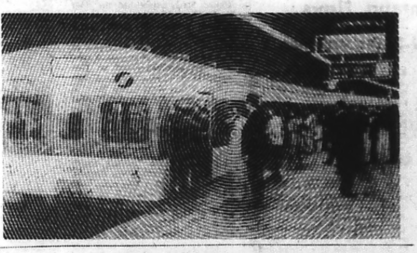
* An agreement on cooperation in public health between the governments of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic and the 1979-1981 plan for cooperation in public health between the Ministers of Public Health of the two countries for the implementation of the agreement were signed in Berlin.

(KCNA)

Half $2.5 Mil. Seoul Subway Commissions Transferred to Japan from U.S.

A U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Subcommittee released on Oct. 25 a report that about half of the $2.5 million commissions paid by four Japanese trading firms to the New York branch of a south Korean company in Jan. and May, 1973 found their way into south Koreans' accounts in Tokyo banks.

The four firms are Mitsubishi Corp., Marubeni Corp., Mitsui Co. and Nissho-Iwai Co. The commissions are believed to have been paid in connection with the sale of 186 coaches for the first Seoul Subway line.



The Seoul Subway, a product of south Korea-Japan dirty fusion

The $1.3 million, half of the commissions were remitted to the south Korean exchange bank's account in the Tokyo branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank and to the south Korean exchange bank's own Tokyo office.

The Mitsubishi Corp., which acted as "mastermind" in the rebate remittances to secure orders for the subway project, earlier acknowledged before the Japanese Diet that the remittances had gone to a man identified as S. K. Kim.

The subcommittee report said that the money had been channeled back to S.K. Kim's bank account in Tokyo, indicating that $1.3 million might have been used as shady rebates to the so-called "south Korean lobbyist Japanese politicians" to help the four firms contract the Seoul Subway project.

S.K. Kim, now deceased, was chief treasurer for the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" of Pak Jung Hi.

Meanwhile, the Fraser subcommittee said the four companies channeled another $725,000 in commissions into U.S. bank between June 1973 and July 1975 through a dummy company known as Chang Il Enterprises.

The subcommittee quoted Mun Hui Yong, listed as president of Chang Il Enterprises, as saying it had been set up to transfer commission money to him via U.S. banks.

Mun was quoted as saying he had been a consultant for Mitsubishi Corp. His primary job was to act as an interpreter for Japanese businessmen visiting Seoul in connection with the subway project.

Background

The construction of the controversial Seoul Subway was started in June, 1971 and four Japanese trading firms jointly won a bidding for coaches in March, 1973. The number of coaches sold to south Korea amounted to 186.

There were, however, some big problems. The per-coach average price was ¥58,790,000. Similar subway cars were sold to the Tokyo Metropolitan subway system at a per coach price of ¥35 million in 1972. So, the difference amounted to some ¥12 million and as the four trading companies sold 186 subway coaches to south Korea, this meant that the total price was ¥2 billion to 2.2 billion more than the normal price.

The first problem was a strong suspicion that this amount of ¥2-2.2 billion was used as political funds or operation funds.

Another problem was that the four Japanese trading companies remitted a total of $2.5 million to an account at the New York branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank allegedly as a contribution to the Pak "regime." It is said that the four Japanese trading firms were asked by Kim Song Gon, the fixer in the deal to pay exorbitant four percent of the total sales in rebate. In fact, $2.5 million accounted for the four percent of the sales, because the total sales of the four firms came to ¥19.228 million, including the bills for related railway equipment.

Gist of Report

Follows a gist of the report concerning the "Seoul Subway" problem issued on Oct. 25 by the U.S. House of Representatives' International Relations Committee's International Organizations Subcommittee.

1. The Japanese trading firms remitted some $3.2 million to accounts at a bank in the U.S. from April, 1971 to July, 1975, in connection with the construction of the Seoul Subway.

The remittance was made in three installments: $1.2 million in April, 1971; $1.3 million in January and May, 1973; and $0.725 million during the period from June, 1973 to July, 1975.

2. As for the $1.2 million transferred in April, 1971, a part or total of the money was possibly used by the Democratic-Republican Party for the presidential election funds in view of the following three conditions: 1) The pay was made in the same month as the presidential election; 2) According to the witnesses made by Mitsubishi Corp. at a Japanese Diet session, the $1.2 million was given to the same person that the $1.3 million was handed to in 1973. The International Organizations Subcommittee has obtained evidence which shows the receiver of the money was Kim Song Gon, former chief treasurer for the Democratic-Republican Party; and 3) Kim Song Gon was a major channel for receiving funds, including contributions from foreign enterprises, for the Democratic-Republican Party in the 1971 "presidential election."

3. The four Japanese trading firms transferred a total amount of $1.3 million in checks to the account of S. K. Kim at a south Korean bank's New York branch in 2 installements in January and May, 1973. The $1.3 million was all flown back to Japan. On January 31, 1973, $1 million was transferred in telegram to a south Korean exchange bank's account in the Tokyo branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank. The checks, $75,000 each, which the four trading firms issued were directly paid in telegram as a uniform deposit to the Tokyo branch from the New York branch of the south Korean exchange bank.

Rodong Sinmun Comments on Kim Jong Pil's Visit to Japan

The "central council of south Korea-Japan friendship association," an organisation of pro-Japanese lackeys bossed by traitor Kim Jong Pil, and the "federation of Japan-south Korea friendship associations" held a "joint south Korea-Japan friendship meeting" in Tokyo on October 20 and adopted a "declaration" after discussing the problem of strengthening fusion between them under the signboard of "south Korea-Japan friendship."

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Oct. 25 commented on this burlesque. In a signed commentary it said:

The "declaration" claimed that the two sides should establish a "system of close cooperation" and "simultaneous UN membership" and "non-aggression pact" brought forward by the puppets be realized under the shopworn pretext of "peace" and "security" on the Korean Peninsula.

Earlier, traitor Kim Jong Pil called on his masters and begged for "closer cooperation." He fully revealed his pro-Japanese flunkeyist nature, babbling that south Korea and Japan should be "close and friendly neighbours."

The "declaration" and a series of moves around its publication bespeak that the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors are weaving a new plot together with their masters against our people.

The commentary went on:

Traitor Kim Jong Pil went to Japan and behaved disgracefully at a time when our people and the peaceloving people of the world call for the reunification of Korea and bitterly denounce the schemes of the domestic and foreign splittists against it. This patently shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors are leaving no stone unturned in their frantic attempt to bar the reunification of the country at any cost, seeking a way out in the perpetuation of the division.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, clinging to the coattails of outsiders, are tightening the collusion with their masters under the name of "friendship" and "joint security" to fix the partition of the country and realise their wild ambition for long-term rule.

It is with the backing of their masters that the Pak Jung Hi clique are more obdurately persisting in the splittist machinations, the commentary remarked, and stressed:

No matter how wild they may run with the backing of the outside forces, they will be unable to resist the desire of the people for reunification and the trend of the situation towards it.

Their indiscreet acts will only precipitate their own destruction

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (11)

Aim of Alleged "Heterogeneity"

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Pak Jung Hi junta goes the length of advertizing "heterogeneity between north and south" in order to perpetuate the division of Korea with the backing of the U.S. administration.

"National heterogeneity" was publicized at "academic meetings" including the "symposium on the problem of heterogeneity" held last fall in Seoul and through Seoul authorities-controlled press organs. The root cause that prevents national reunification, the Seoul side said, is not the outside forces but internal forces, the existence of a heterogeneous nation in the north.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is bent on shifting to the DPRK the responsibility for the division of Korea into two for over 30 years, saying that people in the north and those in the south are getting different from each other as different nations.

"National heterogeneity" is such a treacherous argument that only Pak Jung Hi, the arch traitor to the country, can advance.

Reunification Priority No.1

The divisive "national heterogeneity" arguments say that the "national heterogeneity problem must take precedence over that of Korea's reunification, because "heterogeneity" constitutes a main obstacle to the reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung has this to say: "The division of Korea into the north and south has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the south Korean people. South Korea today has been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, into their military base of aggression."

The Korean people who historically lived in the same territory with the same culture and the same language have been split owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. which is engaged in carrying out plots to create "two Koreas."

The artificial division is widening differences in political, economic and cultural areas and increasing the danger of doing away with the identity of the Korean people as a nation.

Various differences existing between north and south don't make it impossible to realize Korea's reunification as the Pak Jung Hi junta says, but will be easily settled following the reunification of the country.

This means that the problem of eliminating differences between north and south must not precede the problem of Korean reunification. In short, Korea's reunification can only eliminate differences between north and south.

The Seoul authorities are insisting on "national heterogeneity" in order to freeze the division.

Pak Junta Alien to Reunification

"National heterogeneity" arguments are also designed to slander the DPRK.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is conducting "anti-communist" campaigns, distorting the "ideal", "tradition," and "society" of the DPRK and "family life" there. The "anti-communist" din is intended to inflame hostility to the DPRK for the purpose of discrediting the DPRK and camouflaging its ulterior intention to perpetuate the division.

One nation cannot be divided into two because of the differences of ideology, ideals and systems. There can exist different ideologies, ideals and systems in one and the same country.

The Korean people existed as a unified nation before the ideologies, ideals and systems of capitalism and socialism appeared in the world.

As for the Korean communists, they are the real patriots who are guided by the great Juche idea.

The original national identity and tradition are kept and developed in the northern half of the Republic where the great Juche idea is embodied in all its political, economic and cultural domains.

"National heterogeneity" is seen only in south Korea which is completely controlled by the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi juntawhich trampled underfoot the history, culture and tradition of the Korean nation.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is making desperate efforts to sell out the south Koreans to the U.S. and Japanese bosses, utilizing its nation erasing and "national heterogeneity" policy.

They are plotting to eliminate national homogeneity in culture and life style by introducing the worn-out Yankee culture and foreign cultures, with the original language of Korea being faded by a rush of foreign words.

South Korea is completely controlled by the U.S. and Japanese bosses to the extent that it is said that south Korea is the "ROK in the U.S." or the "ROK in Japan."

Just as the crow can only croak, so the Pak Jung Hi cabal can only chant a ballad of splittism.

Reunification and division cannot go together; patriots and traitors cannot live under the same roof.

For the sake of reunification, the Pak Jung Hi band who is addicted to fascism and wants permanent division, must step down from "power," and the patriots who demand democracy and peaceful reunification must come to power.

If a new patriotic, democratic government is set up in south Korea, the DPRK will, hand in hand with it, completely solve all the questions related to the reunification of the country including the problem of effecting many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and south as indicated by the five-point policy for national reunification.

Rough and thorny is the path leading to national reunification, but the united effort of the fifty million people will certainly bring about reunification.

(Concluded)

Japanese High Schoolers' Travel to S. Korea Used for Anti-Communist Propaganda

It was revealed that the Pak Jung Hi junta of south Korea have been cultivating the Japanese educational circles to influence the public here in its favor.

As reported in the last issue, a lot of Japanese public and private senior high school teachers and principals have visited south Korea at the expense of the south Korean authorities. They are suspected to have been invited to kisneng parties, too.

The number of visitors has amounted to 1,200 and the number of school excursions to south Korea of Japanese senior high school students has increased, totaling to more than 12,000 in three years from 1975 to 1977, (see the list) in reply to the "invitation" of their teaching staff.

During their trip to south Korea, Japanese high school students observed military exercises and heard anti-communist lectures. The school excursions to south Korea are said to have been used as chances of exposure to an anti-communist propaganda.

It is in 1975 that the Pak junta began in earnest to persuade Japanese high schools to organize school excursions to south Korea, as part of influence-buying operations aimed at the Japanese educational circles.

As the first step, the junta extended paid trips to teaching staff of Japanese schools.

Japanese private senior high schools directly received invitations to visit south Korea, and public schools received them through principals' associations and so on.

The first target was teachers of social sciences. The south Koreans approached, saying, "Why don't you come to see historical relics and points of interest to help your school lessons?"

Free of travel fees and other expenses, the would-be travelers had only to prepare themselves for the trip to south Korea and gather at the ferry boat terminal of the Shimonoseki port, Kyushu, on the designated date, carrying their "notices of the decision to invite" with them.

The geographical conditions were clearly taken into consideration when teaching staff in the Kyushu district and western Japan were first targeted (Korea is located west of Japan, being near Kyushu and western Japan). It is also because it was easy for teachers and principals to privately travel during summer holidays.

The south "Korea National Tourism Corporation" is directly responsible for invitation operations.

President Kim Jua Gyom of the corporation once served as vice-director of the planning and investigation section of the prime minister's office and an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

His first job in the tourist agency whose post he took in 1975 is said to have been the project to have Japanese senior high schools visit south Korea on school excursions.

"I am afraid that the end of a large part of the attendants was to enjoy 'night sightseeing'." said an accompanying travel service man. (*The Asahi Shimbun* Oct. 20)

Invitation to "night sightseeing" or kisaeng party is part of the important schedule which Kim Jua Gyom organized as part of the operation.

Because they attended kisaeng parties and brought kisaengs to their hotel rooms, it is said that the teachers and principals could not but accept the demand for school excursions to south Korea.

Thanks to the invitation operation, the number of school excursionists increased four times between 1975—2,000—and this year —8,000 and the districts involved expanded from western Japan to eastern Japan.

Year	Number
1975	2,097
1976	3,800
1977	5,066
1978	8,000?

Nation-wide Joint Action Taken To Support Korea's Reunion

A meeting was held on Oct. 21 at Meiji Park in Tokyo as part of "the Oct. 21 nation-wide action to oppose the war-time legislation, abolish the Japan-U.S. Security Pact, support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to demand the guarantee of the citizens' life". Around 14,000 Japanese participated in it.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the executive committees of 14 organizations belonging to the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Federation of Independent Unions, the Japan Peace Committee, the Science Council and the Constitution-Protection-Federation.

Speeches were made by Shimodaira Shoichi, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, Fuwa Tetsuzo, secretary general of the Japan Communist Party and Makieda Motofumi, chairman of Sohyo.

The resolution adopted at the meeting denounced the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. designed to intervene illegally in Korean affairs in disregard for the Korean people's desire for the national reunification and it urged the U.S. to make a fundamental change in their policy to Korea and stop intervention in the internal matters of Korea.

The resolution called upon the Japanese government to discontinue its help in U.S. Korea policy and the propping-up of the Pak "regime".

All the attendants confirmed slogans, "Oppose S. Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance," "Thoroughly denounce the south Korea-Japan adhesion," "Withdraw all the American troops from south Korea," "Unite with the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy" and "Support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

After the meeting they marched on the Diet, Shinjuku and Shibuya, chanting "Let's have a successful Second World Conference for the Korean Reunification."

On the same day, another meeting of the same type was held in Osaka with attendance of around 40,000 Japanese.

「有事立法」反対、安保条約廃棄、
朝鮮の自主的平和統一支持、国民生活防衛
10・21全国統一行動中央集会

Around 14,000 Japanese participants of a national meeting held in Meiji Park in Tokyo demonstrated downtown Tokyo after the meeting was over.

Japan TV Animations Produced in S. Korea

Animated cartoons are very popular among Japanese children. As the production cost of an animated cartoon is inexpensive and this kind of TV program gets high rating, Japanese corporations are investing heavily in the production of animated cartoons to make money.

What is important here is the fact that most TV animation programs are made by low-cost south Korean workers.

It's not so long since the south Korean economy was reduced to a subcontract type economy under Japan, owing to the economic dependence policy of the Pak junta. The economic dependence of south Korea on Japan has increased even in the field of animation.

In south Korea there are approximately 30 animation movie companies, most of which are under the wings of Japanese firms.

According to a survey by the labor union of "Toei" corporation, a very famous Japanese movie company producing animated cartoons, the number of animation films made in south Korea for TV programs amounts to about 455 (227 hours and 50 minutes). The total number of TV animation programs in Japan is 1,300. This means that more than 35% of Japanese animation films are made in south Korea.

It is said that animated cartoons are made by a labor-intensive process ranging from scenario writing to photographing a large number of drawings. This process requires a large labor force.

Generally, it takes more than 4 weeks for 100 staff members to make a 30 minute TV animation program from the drawing of the originals to the completion of the film.

At first, south Korean companies took charge only of the coloring process or the originals of drawing.

Recently, if a Japanese company sends a scenario to south Korea, all the processes can be done in south Korea in an integrated way and the finished film is sent back to Japan.

For example, "Toei Animation Company" gets its affiliated companies in south Korea such as "Miro Animation Company" (50 employees), "Taewon Animation" (10 employees), and "Yong Studio" (10 employees) to make animation films. "Star Ginger" and "Captain Herlock" are examples.

In addition to these two programs, "Nippon Animation Company" gets "Yunsung Business Company" to make "Dokaben," "Tatsunoko Production" gets "Universal Company" to make "Yattaman" and "Tokyo Movie" gets a south Korean company to make "Rupan Sansei."

The animated cartoon called "Space Warship Yamato" which made a great hit in Japan was mostly made in south Korea.

Japanese animation companies are making inroads into south Korea, seeking a source of cheap labor in order to obtain higher profits than would be available in their own country.

This is the main reason for their advance into south Korea.

The average monthly pay of a Japanese worker who works at an animation company is 190,000 yen. The average wage paid to south Korean workers engaged in the same work is from one-fifth to one-eighth of the wage paid to Japanese workers.

An original drawing of animation costs 150 yen in Japan, but 80 yen in south Korea. Production costs are cheaper in south Korea than in Japan.

As for a 30 minute animation TV program, its cost is ¥1 million cheaper in south Korea.

In Japan the ever-increasing demand for animation programs has caused problems. As mentioned earlier, the production of animated cartoons is a labor-intensive process, with workers engaged in this job forced to work for long hours. They are liable to suffer from diseases such as eye disease, lung disease, and pains in the waist.

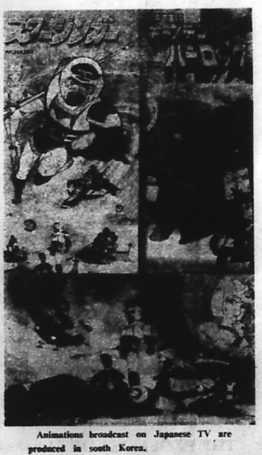
Therefore, workers engaged in this kind of work are decreasing in number in spite of growing demand for them. At present, about 15,000 workers are short in Japan.

After all, the shortage of workers is offset by cheap labor in south Korea and Japanese companies are making more subsidiary companies in south Korea for the purpose of switching the labor-intensive process to south Korea.

Thus Japanese animation monopolies are trying to siphon off higher profits by exploiting south Korean workers.

As a result of increased production of films in south Korea, Japanese workers are also suffering from worsening working conditions, and their living and rights are threatened.

The plunder of south Korean workers through the production of animated cartoons is the offspring of dirty ties between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean Pak junta.



Animations broadcast on Japanese TV are produced in south Korea.

U.S. Defense Sec. Brown to Visit S. Korea

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown will visit south Korea Nov. 6-8 for a series of military talks with Pak Jung Hi and his south Korean counterpart Ro Jae Hyong concerning what they call the "security" of the Korean Peninsula after the first phase of U.S. ground combat troops pullout from south Korea this year. They will also study a comprehensive security problem in Northeast Asia in the future, the U.S. Defense Department announced on Oct. 27.

According to the announcement of the Defense Department, Brown, during his stay in Seoul, will wait for the arrival of 12 "F-4D" Phantom fighter bombers which are scheduled to be transferred to Seoul, and participate in the inauguration of a new "S. Korea-U.S. Combined Command" whose inauguration was proclaimed at the "1st meeting of the S. Korea-U.S. Military Committee," held during the "11th S. Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference" in July this year.

The defense secretary's forthcoming visit to south Korea at this moment can be of a very serious meaning, because his trip is to take place just after the last south Korea-U.S. security consultative conference in July in San Diego, California.

The "threat of attack from the north" alleged again at the latest Seoul-Washington talks at San Diego is simply designed to reinforce south Korea militarily and justify the continuing U.S. grip on it. The lengthy joint statement can be summed up to the point that south Korea will be kept firmly under the nuclear umbrella of the U.S., that the U.S. will maintain its prerogatives of supreme command over the south Korean armed forces, and that steps will be taken to sharpen tension in Korea to the point of starting a war.

The San Diego talks also produced a decision to set up a joint command in south Korea by the end of this year, whose commander designate is an American with controls over the south Korean forces. The Americans intend to maintain their supreme command over the puppet troops, while reducing their troops strength in south Korea (their troop withdrawal has proved to be a mere rhetoric.)

Recent Combined War Games: Dangerous Provocation

The U.S. authorities bent on provoking a new war are converting south Korea further into their military training ground.

The U.S. held in March a "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise," codenamed "Team Spirit '78," the biggest ever since the Korean ceasefire, which was followed by a "river-crossing operation" of U.S. forces and the puppet army along the line of the river Rimjin-gang in the central western sector of the front toward the end of April, a "south Korea-U.S. combined landing operation" codenamed "Ssangryong No. 8" in the area of Pohang on the eastern coast in mid-June and a "new-type equipment operating exercise" and a "south Korea-U.S. combined artillery support exercise" in the western sector of the front in July.

According to a statement of the commander of the U.S. 8th Army occupying south Korea, the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea, together with the puppet army, stage almost every day joint exercises which are not made public.

The U.S. administration reportedly decided to hold every year such large-scale military exercises as the "south Korea-U.S. combined military exercise" staged in March in south Korea, and carry out "exercises for tentative deployment" of "F-111" fighter-bombers in south Korea several times a year.

The "south Korea-U.S. combined military maneuvers" which were staged after "Team Spirit '78" are quite different from any other previous combined exercises such as "Focus Retina" in 1969 and "Freedom Vault" in 1971. They were extensive combined air, land and sea exercises in which substantial American air, ground and naval forces took part.

The variety of the participating U.S. forces is also one of the characteristics of the exercises.

The provocative nature of the south Korea-U.S. combined military exercises are pronounced in the fact that they were all offensive in character and that in many cases they were held in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line (MDL).

It is also manifested from the fact that they were three-dimensional warfare exercises in which the ground, naval and air forces and marine corps were mobilized all at once and that huge armed forces and war supplies were hurled into south Korea from bases outside it.

The U.S. authorities openly resorts to nuclear blackmail to the Korean people by mobilizing even "Lance" missiles with nuclear warheads and "B-52" strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear bombs in the criminal military exercises staged in south Korea.

War Game Staged Near DMZ

The south Korean Pak junta held a massive "military mobilisation exercise" dubbed "Ssangryong 78-2" in the area north of Seoul from Oct. 21 to 28 by putting into it puppet army units and part of the "Homeland Defense Reserve Force," its detached force.

Through the exercise the junta pursued their design to increase tension and speed up war preparations by mobilising greater manpower resources. This is clear from their heinous plan to deploy in frontline areas many units of the "Homeland Defense Reserve Force" with the support of puppet army units in active service.

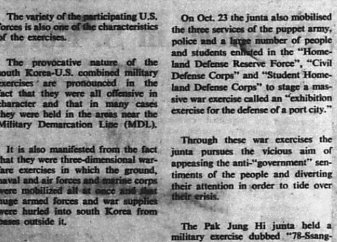
The military exercise also aims to dampen the daily growing anti-"government" sentiments of the south Korean people and divert their attention.

In order to incite a war atmosphere in society, the south Korean Pak junta also plans to hold long-distance movement and "river-crossing exercises" of the puppet army and the "Homeland Defense Reserve Force" and air-lift "operations" by air transport units.

On Oct. 23 the junta also mobilised the three services of the puppet army, police and a large number of people and students enlisted in the "Homeland Defense Reserve Force", "Civil Defense Corps" and "Student Homeland Defense Corps" to stage a massive war exercise called an "exhibition exercise for the defense of a port city."

Through these war exercises the junta pursues the vicious aim of appeasing the anti-"government" sentiments of the people and diverting their attention in order to tide over their crisis.

The Pak Jung Hi junta held a military exercise dubbed "78-Ssangryong operation" for a week around June 25 and deployed many units of the "Homeland Defense Reserve Force" in the frontline areas in that provocative act, too.



A view of the "landing operation" during the "south Korea-U.S.combined military exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit '78" in March this year.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Outburst of U.S. Naval Sec.

U.S. Secretary of Navy Claytor recently declared that "in case of a total war" on the Korean Peninsula, up to 85 per cent of the U.S. Pacific Fleet would be sent to the "troubled area." Denouncing this outburst, a signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Oct. 20 said:

This is an open agitation for war of a warmaniac and an outrageous threat of "strength" to the Korean people. At the same time, it is an undisguised challenge to peace in Asia and the world.

The commentary further says:

This outburst shows that the U.S. imperialists take the provocation of another Korean war as an established policy, worked out a criminal plan to start a barbarous total war against the Korean people by mobilizing large armed forces and are now watching for a chance to translate it into practice. According to Claytor, the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs have established a war system at home and set even the scope of the mobilization of forces of different arms to wage a war of aggression in Korea. This reveals their vicious intention to ignite a war at any cost against our Republic.

The commentary recalls that to actively push ahead with the plan to start another war of aggression in Korea, they are shipping into south Korea latest type military equipment and weapons in large quantities for the reinforcement of their aggressor forces and the puppet army and newly set up a "joint command" for the perfection of an operational command system.

Noting that the U.S. is at work to establish a "mobilization posture" at home for the provocation of a war in Korea, the commentary says:

The recently exposed U.S. president's "secret directive No. 18" shows with added clarity how hard the U.S. is working to unleash a new war in Korea. What merits particular attention here is that it is hurrying up the formation of a "strike force" to be promptly sent to the Korean Peninsula in case of "emergency."

This indicates that the U.S. imperialists are running wild to unleash another brigandish aggression against the Korean people.

In conclusion the commentary stresses:

They foolishly try to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea and attain an aggressive design on the whole of Korea by stepping up the arms reinforcement and war preparations.

If the U.S. wants to get something in Korea by means of military adventure, it will meet an irretrievable fiasco.

A view of the "new-type equipment operating exercise" staged in July.

KOREA FOCUS

(Continued from page 1)

of the second tunnel are given to the visitors. Ishihara Shintaro, a rightwing Japanese author, recalled that his guide, a south Korean division commander, had said, "A 2 m-thick concrete door shuts the southern side; beyond the door the tunnel floor is an endless mine field." Ishihara wrote that two sentries constantly were posted at an emplacement 10 m from the concrete door. The October 10, 1975 issue of the Japanese-language weekly magazine *Shukan Asahi* (published by the Asahi Shimbun Company) carried a different story of the tunnel. Its reporter Okai Teruo quoted his guide, Lt. Col. Kwon as saying, "Of course, the northern side has buried the other end of the tunnel. We, too, has buried the end here of the tunnel where our soldiers stand guard with machineguns in their hands." Why such difference? What is the basis of the allegations that the tunnels extend 1 km or 2 km north of the MDL?

There is no factual basis for the allegation that a "regiment-strong unit may infiltrate at one time" into the south through the tunnel. Yagasaki, correspondent for a Japanese daily *The Sankei Shimbun*, wrote: "At some places, it was impossible for me to walk through the tunnel without ducking my head." Commentator Yano Kentaro wrote: "The tunnel is officially described as 2 m both in height and width, the helmet on my head (my height is 173 cm) frequently touched the rocky ceiling." Japanese Kyodo Press reported, "The tunnel is 1.3-2m wide and 1.5-2 m high, space enough for a heavily-armed soldier to walk alone." It should be recalled that the precise figures about the first tunnel as later given by the south Koreans are 91 cm in width and 1.16 m in height. How can a regiment-strong unit move through such narrow tunnel, not 10 or 20 cm but 2 or 3km? Such an act of God is beyond human capacity! It is too obvious that the tunnels have deliberately been exploited by the south Koreans and the Americans for politically-inspired propaganda purposes.

Why 3 and Half Years?

As far as the third tunnel is concerned, at the time of the discovery of the second tunnel, the Americans and the south Koreans announced on the basis of the confession of a man they called "north Korean defector" that the third tunnel, 1.8 m high and 1.6 m wide, is located 4 km southwest of Panmunjom. Is it true that it took three and half years to find the tunnel, in view of the enthusiasm of the Americans and the south Koreans for discovering the tunnels? The south Koreans are attempting to mislead the world public when they say that the third tunnel extends 1,200 m north of the MDL. They are telling a whopping lie. Any place 1,200 m from the MDL is still within the DMZ. How could a huge amount of earth and rocks dug out from the tunnel be removed without drawing attention? On Oct. 27 night, the state-run Japanese NHK TV broadcast the newly-discovered third tunnel. A film showed an unnamed man watching his steps and head, while bending himself, in case his head may hit the ceiling of the tunnel. Can heavily-armed soldiers move quickly through such tunnel?

The discovery of the first tunnel was announced on the eve of the visit to Seoul of the then U.S. President Ford. The second tunnel was made public prior to the invocation of "presidential decrees Nos. 7 and 9" in connection with the "case of Minchonhakryon (the Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy.) The third tunnel was discovered on October 17, the anniversary of the so-called "yusin regime." Its discovery was announced at a time when the search for peace on the Korean Peninsula was being debated in public. The latest announcement, too, is clearly designed to dramatize the tension again.

Who Dug Tunnels?

Then, the question is who dug the tunnels. A possible answer to the question is given in an essay by Prof. Hora Tomio of Waseda University in Tokyo. In his view, the present DMZ of Korea was once a strip with huge deposits of gold, silver, tungsten and fluorite, with numerous tunnels built for mining purposes. *"A Comprehensive List of Mines in Japan"* and *A List of Mines in Korea*, both manuals compiled during the Japanese rule of Korea, led Prof. Hora to conclude that there were four subzones comprising the first tunnel, 13 subzones comprising the second tunnel, 17 mining subzones in all. The two manuals were produced before 1940. The annual editions since 1940 to 1945 were classified. He argues that the actual number of the mining subzones must be greater. The so-called "tunnels" as allegedly built by the north, the Japanese scholar theorizes, are among those mining tunnels.

A great possibility exists that the Americans and the south Koreans will announce the discovery of the fourth and fifth tunnels in future whenever deemed necessary for their political purposes. The south Korean sources reveal that "the Korean authorities estimate 21 more tunnels are there, while the Americans speculate that at least 17 tunnels are concealed there."

The present era is a far cry from the age of Hitler. A lie is bound to be exposed. Kissinger, when he stopped over in Tokyo, forced a smile and refused to answer to a question on the reported tunnel incident.

497th Tactical Flying Squadron Created in Taegu

Photo shows war planes stationed in Osan Air Base, Kyonggi Province.

It was disclosed on Oct. 20 that the United States established the "497 tactical fighter squadron," a new-type fighter squadron, in Taegu, North Kyongsang Prov., as a link in the chain of the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea. The Pentagon announced on Oct. 19 that in conjunction with the establishment of the air squadron, the U.S. forces in south Korea and the puppet army would take over a portion of duties related to "operational action" and the "equipment of the military bases." The Pentagon also said that the newly set up air squadron aims to strengthen the "anti-air attack capability" of south Korea directly, but it is based on a long-range U.S. plan to strengthen the U.S. air force while confining the military deployment of U.S. forces in the Pacific areas to a minimum. This plan is closely connected with the U.S. intention to use its military bases here jointly with Japan's Self Defense Forces.

According to a new system adopted by the Pentagon, newly-transferred 12 "F-4D" Phantom fighter bombers will be based under the command of the 8th tactical fighter wing which is headquartered in Kunsan Air Base, North Kyongsang Province. The U.S. air force in south Korea will be in charge of command and operational action while the south Korean puppet air force will take care of ground equipment to guarantee U.S. operational action.

Generally, the U.S. air force takes charge of all work in U.S. bases in south Korea, Japan, NATO countries, and in other U.S. allies, including operational action and ground equipment. Therefore, the Pentagon said the above-mentioned cases which the U.S. will entrust all ground work by the U.S. air force to a foreign armed force will be the first for a U.S. military operational plan.

The United States has three tactical fighter squadrons at Osan and Kunsan air bases in south Korea. The 497th tactical fighter squadron is one of the three squadrons whose task is to operate during a conflict in Northeast Asia.

Mun Ik Hwan :

Restoration of Democracy and National Reunification

The pastor Mun Ik Hwan described the achievement of national reunification as inevitable in historical development. He made this remark in his article contributed to the July-August 1978 issue of *The Voice of the People*, a vernacular monthly magazine published by the Rev. Ham Sok Hon in Seoul. Follows the summary of the article (**Subtitles are ours...Ed.**):

Ardent Desire for Democracy

Have we ever experienced genuine democracy?

Many people ask such question. My reply is this:

"Syngman Rhee was an unmistakable tyrant. However, we toppled his dictatorial regime. We must revive the April 19 Spirit which led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

"We must reinstate the democratic rule like that under the Liberal Party.

"Those days, the three powers were clearly separated. A free press was alive. This state of affairs must be restored."

Needless to say, the restoration of such status shall not make us contented. It is simply the starting point. We must have democracy further developed.

During the last 18 years, Korean democracy has survived against one setback after another and one ordeal after another. In this process our compatriots have cherished the single-hearted aspirations for democracy. Now, we are faced with the supreme task of fulfilling the aspirations. We cannot abandon this task without our contemporary life losing its historic sense. As the late Chang Jun Ha put it, "We would become ancestors with indelible disgrace."

Which Is First, Democracy or Reunification?

Then, what kind of relationship links the restoration of democracy with the reunification of the country?

Which of the two should we give greater importance to?

Shall we place the two issues in the order of priority?

Isn't there any inseparable organic link between the two?

Is the reunification question a mere premodern sentimental affair as some people allege?

I would like to deal with the reunification question, without forgetting the above things and the political realities.

Tragedy of National Split

This may sound far-fetched. With the north and the south coexisting, the division would give the south an excuse for dictatorship. Our lives would be constantly disturbed by the prospect of another June 25 tragedy. Divided Korea would invite foreign forces to encroach on the south, which might in turn lead to international conflict.

A reunified, neutral Korea might make a great contribution to political stability in Northeast Asia as a buffer state. It is obvious that a powerful state would be built in a reunified Korea. Despite its potential, Korea would not become any threat to the neighbouring four big countries. Japan would be able to serve the healthy development of its economy by fostering normal economic cooperative relations with Korea instead of exploiting the cheap labor in a divided Korea.

In short, the division of the country is a tragedy for our compatriots and a factor in political in stability in Northeast Asia. The reunification of Korea is bound to produce the opposite results.

Mil. Expenditure Sapping Economy

The Korean people will never live with the tragic division of their country.

Afflicted with a division-induced hemiplegia, our people have grown aware of their own potentiality, recovering their confidence in being citizens of a sovereign state. The awareness of their potentiality will eventually lead to the irresistible demand for national reunification.

Pastor Mun Ik Hwan

The vested interests are leaving no stones unturned to create obstacles to the reunification, for fear that their privileged position may be lost. Their struggle will never produce their desired results.

The reunification of the country is bound to come for economic reasons. The economic capacity of the Korean Peninsula is insufficient to foot the bill for the modern weapons needed to equip the two opposing huge armies across the armistice line or finance the arms race between the north and the south.

As for the ROK, military spending consumes 35.2 percent of the state budget. This is a common knowledge. This defense budget presupposes the continuing military presence of the Americans—ground, naval and air forces. Of late, the government is reticent on the drummed-up call for "self-reliant defense posture." The percentage of military expenditures in the state budget is beyond human imagination if such posture is to be built in real earnest.

I never say that abnormally great military spending is the root cause of the present economic crisis of the ROK. But I am sure that it is one of the main factors.

My point here is that the current pace of the arms race on the Korean Peninsula will eventually cause the economic bankruptcy, generating heavy economic pressures for the reintegration of the north and the south.

German Style, No

It is untenable to press for a German-style solution of the Korean question. Permanent territorial division is quite acceptable for the people of Germany. No fierce arms race is under way between East and West Germany, the two possessed of gigantic economic potential with which our economy compares poorly. West Germany has no plan to create its own self-reliant defense power commensurate with its powerful economy.

Korea is bound to be reunified as it is a historical unavoidable development. Economic reasons alone dictate the reunification as inevitable. In due course of time, the neighboring great powers will realize a political risk of Korea being left as a flashpoint in Northeast Asia. They will eventually learn that it is in their long-range national interests to help reunify Korea.

The issue involves the timing and means of the reunification of Korea.

When? The sooner, the better. The wider the distinction between the north and the south, the harder the reunification process will become. The delay in the reunification process will in turn mean the protracted tragedy for the Korean nation, with the final solution of the issue being further complicated.

The day of national resurrection will become more distant.

Too many and too difficult problems remain yet to be solved in order to accomplish the ultimate goal of reunification. Achieving the reunification of the country is an overriding task which calls for a general mobilization of all the resources of our fifty million compatriots.

Grass Roots' Demand For Reunification

We must view national reunification as the foremost task of our people. Dodging this job is tantamount to dodging the worst tragedy of our nation, the abandonment of Korean cultural heritage.

Foreign powers may try to perpetuate the split of Korea in order to promote their interests. This must be rejected categorically by our people. We must say, "Stop it!" We cannot remain indifferent onlookers, while the foreign powers are free to deal with the critical matter of determining the future course of our nation.

Korea must be reunified as a result of the exploitation by the Korean people of these resources, come what may. In short, we the Korean people must become a decisive motive force in the reunification process, the only way that will enable us to become real masters of a reunified Korea.

As I have said earlier, a host of issues must be settled in our effort to achieve the territorial reintegration. Any given individual person may not arrange their instant solutions, because all the available resources of our nation must be utilized.

Then, the question is how to organize the general mobilization of our nation's resources.

The only alternative is left open. It is in restoring democracy. Restoration of democracy is number one priority in our struggle for the supreme historic cause of national reunification.

Identity between Democracy and Reunification

Therefore, I must be an advocate of the democracy-first policy approach. Any time factor is not involved in the democracy-first-and-reunification-next approach. A school curriculum-like stance should be discarded as far as the matters of democracy and reunification are concerned. The two issues are not separate and independent from each other as Korean and mathematics are.

In the Korean context, national reunification takes democracy for granted and vice versa. The two questions are both sides of the coin. My concern here is not with the literal application of the democracy-first-and-reunification-next policy. My argument is identifying democracy with reunification. Democracy forms the cornerstone of the reunification process. Creating democratic forces is creating those forces committed to reunification.

It follows that democracy and reunification are identical in their ultimate implications, if the people become masters in a reunified Korea, their will interpreted as state laws and their voices reflected in state policies.

Creation of Best Available System

A major risk goes hand in hand with anti-reunification democracy, a danger of perpetuating the division of our country. Our democracy should not be used to accelerate the polarization of the north and the south. Otherwise, the present tragedy would be further magnified.

What kind of democracy will serve to terminate the polarization of the north and the south and narrow the gap between the two?

To find the answer, let me quote the March 1, 1976 Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation:

"What then is democracy? We do not mean by this specific systems being practiced in foreign countries. Rather, we point to a faith in a system, formed in compliance with the will of the members of society, based on the best original ideas but continuously being improved, which takes into account the rights, interests, and happiness of all of its members."

Ample evidence has been produced to show that democracy and reunification are inseparable and identical. To specify a time period, democracy must come first. However, the two matters have overlapping contents in practice.

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